

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXXV.]

Quicquid agant homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Croft Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

War Department.

Accountants office,
March 31st 1794.

WHEREAS complaints have been made to the Secretary for the department of War, that the several parties of the Militia of Kentucky called into service between 25th April and 15th August 1791, commanded by Capt. Rodes Thompson, Capt. David Williams, Ensign John Jameson, Capt. Byram Rouse, Capt. Bladen Abbey, Lieut. John Blane, Ensign Robert Knox, Capt. Thomas McClenachan, Lieut. John Petty, Ensign Benjamin Howard, and Lieut. Squire Grant's detachment, from 26th of August to 5th September 1791, inclusive, have not received their pay for said service. This is therefore to give notice that on the 19th day of July 1793, William Morton of Kentucky aforesaid, on his bond with sufficient security, did receive on the warrant of the Secretary of War, from the Treasurer of the United States, the full amount due to the said Militia for the said service, for the purpose of paying the same, with instructions to notify by general advertisement in the Gazette, and at places of public resort, where and how it was to be paid.

Therefore all persons concerned are hereby notified to call for payment on the said William Morton, either in person or by legal Attorney, expressing that the money is to be received for the use of the original claimant, as by a law of the United States, passed 8th May 1791, it is enacted that no assignment of pay made after the 1st day of June of that year by a non-commissioned officer or private, shall be valid.

By direction of the Secretary for the department of war,
JOSEPH HOWELL, Accountant.
P. S. The pay of the Scouts will be discharged at this office upon their legal power of attorney jointly given, accompanied by the muster and pay rolls and qualifications of their service as directed by the Secretary of War, in his instructions to County Lieutenants.
JOSEPH HOWELL.

NOTICE, to the officers and privates of Capt. Rodes Thompson, Capt. Tho. McClenachan's, Capt. Byram Rouse's, and Capt. Bladen Abbey's Companies—Lieut. John Blane's and Ensign Robert Knox's Commands, for services in the year 1791:—Also the Detachment under Lieut. Squire Grant in the same year, that as the time is approaching when my Vouchers are to be exhibited, I have now sent forward the balance of money &c. to the War Office, and that I will not pay any claims after this date.

WILL. MORTON.

24th April, 1794.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years. Any such who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

O. & A.

Two hundred acres of

LAND,

LYING in the county of Scott, on the waters of North Elkhorn, and within three miles of Georgetown. The land is equal in quality and convenience to any in the state.—Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Georgetown.

JOHN MOSBY.

April 19.

I NOW revoke, all and every Power of Attorney, given by me to Andrew Hare, or any other person to sell lands for me.

M. NAGLE.

April 18, 1794.

John & Samuel

POSTLETHWAIT, HAVE removed their STORE to the middle part of the large Brick House, nearly opposite Love and Brent's, and next door to Robert McGowan's Tavern; where they have a very handsome assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they continue to sell low for Cash.

They seriously request all persons indebted to them, to make payment immediately.

Lexington, March 26, 1794.

THE subscribers intending to remove to Kentucky in spring, and wishing to see manufactures (as well as trade and commerce) flourish in that country, have purchased and are now sending off a number of French Burr Millstones, which they will take down the river with them, together with superfine Boling Cloths &c. They purpose also to establish in Lexington a Nail Manufactory on so large a scale as to supply the whole of Kentucky with Nails of every kind. They will also establish a Tin Manufactory, and a Rope Manufactory in said town, and supply the inhabitants on lower terms with their manufactures than those articles has hitherto been furnished.

THOMAS HART & SON.

Feb. 18, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Lincoln County, a gray MARE, three years old, about thirteen hands high, no brand perceivable; appraised to 5l.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.
September 28, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the Clerks' office, a bay horse, about 3 years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 4l 5s.

Jacob Rafter.

Fayette, May 13, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the Kentucky river, in Woodford county, a bright bay MARE, six or seven years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded

on the near buttock R a scar on her off shoulder; appraised to 6l.

JOHN MOSBY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, a sorrel MARE, nearly fifteen hands high, a large blaze in her face, no brand perceivable, about eleven years old; appraised to 5l. 10s.

CHARLES SCOTT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a red and white HEIFER, about two years old, a crop and underbel in the right ear, and a half space in the left; appraised to one pound five shillings.

JESSE BROWN.

February 10.

TAKEN up by the subscriber near Gen. Scott's in Woodford county, a brown MARE, about 3 years old, 14 ft high, about 14 hands high, neither docked nor branded, foal naturally; appraised to 7l.

NICHOLAS MOSBY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near col. Johnson's mill, Scott county, a bay MARE, 3 years old, 14 ft high, neither docked nor branded to be perceived, about thirteen hands and a half high, a small star in her forehead and a large snip, the near hind foot white; appraised to 6l. 10s.

ELISHA THOMAS.

February 17.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Harrison county, about four miles below Cynthia; four strays, viz:

A red COW, four years old this spring, marked with two under half crops; appraised to two pounds fifteen shillings.

A dark brown HEIFER, two years old, marked as above, has a star in her forehead, four white feet; appraised to one pound ten shillings.

A black brindled COW, with a young CALF, has a star in her forehead, three white feet and a small white spot on her left shoulder, marked as above; appraised to three pounds.

DANIEL McKINNON.

February 17.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Clear Creek Woodford County, a bay Mare COLT, two years old, thirteen hands high, blaze face, two white feet, a black spot on her off thigh, branded on the near buttock M; appraised to 5l.

Likewise a bay Horse COLT, one year old, ten hands high, no brand or flesh mark; appraised to 3l.

WARREN CASH.

March 15.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elk-horn, Fayette, a bay MARE, three years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, has white on the near hind foot; appraised to seven pounds.

JESSE BEAUCHAMP.

May 1.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near M'bride's mill, on South Elkhorn; a black MARE, about six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a small saddle mark on the left side of her back, a small white spot on her left hind foot, no perceivable brand, paces; appraised to four pounds fifteen shillings.

THOMAS IRWIN.

March 17.

To be Sold

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 22d day of July, Four Hundred unimproved LOTS

In the Town of FALMOUTH, Situate at the junction of the South and Main fork of Licking, in the County of Harrison.

The terms will be made known at the day of sale.—The sale to commence in said town and continue until the sale is completed.

The situation of this place is too well known to need a particular description; let it suffice to say, that its advantages, as to navigation, and other conveniences, is equal to any in the State.

By order of the board.

JOHN COOK, Chairman.

Tell JOHN WALLER, Clerk 3s

To be Sold,

A LOT OF GROUND In Lexington, situate At the corner of Main and Mulberry Streets; containing forty feet front and thirteen poles and a half back, with an elegant BRICK HOUSE, forty by thirty, two stories high, four rooms below and three above, a convenient Cellar, a Stable and other necessary houses. For terms apply to RICHARD STEEL near Lexington.

ADAM STEEL.

May 4.

Fellow Citizens, take notice.

MUCH time has been spent at each session of assembly since the commencement of this State, in debating on the propriety of suffering the holders of military land warrants, granted to the officers & soldiers of the Virginia State and continental line, for service rendered the United States in the late war against Britain, to enter those warrants that are not yet satisfied in the reserved military lands, as it is called, south of Green river; at the last session a bill passed the House of Representatives and now lies on the table of the Senate for that purpose.

As there is a great quantity of land yet vacant in the reserved military land, and I am convinced if rightly managed will bring a large sum of money into the treasury, shall take the liberty of making a few observations on the impropriety of the assembly's attempting to give it away to satisfy the unlocated military land warrants. In the first place I shall consider whether the land now vacant in the reserved military land is the property of the officers and soldiers their heirs or assignees until their warrants are all satisfied, as some pretend to say: In an act passed by the Virginia assembly in the year 1779 entitled "An act for establishing a Land Office, and ascertaining the terms and manner of granting waste and unappropriated lands," I find the following words: "On or in that tract of country reserved by resolution of the General Assembly for the benefit of the troops serving in the present war, and bounded by the Green river, &c. until the further order of the legislature." And in the compact entered into between this State and the state of Virginia in the year 1780, sec. 10, Virginia cedes all vacant lands of whatever description to the state of Kentucky, after the first day of May 1791; how then have the holders of military land warrants the least shadow of right to that particular tract of country, as Virginia kept the disposal of the land in her power at the time she made the reserve, that might be vacant at any time she should think proper to make such disposition, and she has disposed of it to Kentucky: I cannot see wherein the holders of those unlocated warrants have any just cause of complaint against Virginia, as they had sufficient notice of her intention of disposing of the vacant land to Kentucky, it was known from the year 1785 to 1792, much less against Kentucky who claims only that which is her own only by an actual purchase from Virginia, by paying part of her domestic debt; had Virginia reserved that land without limitation, or if she had not a right to limit the time of entering the military land warrants, great part of that country must have remained useless, as the whole of the warrants might not be located during the present age. If Virginia is bound to satisfy those warrants, the holders thereof have their recourse, and if that particular reserved tract of country belongs to them, why do they not proceed and enter their warrants? there is no force made use of by Kentucky to prevent them, and if there was they have their remedy; but I am persuaded that they are convinced they have no just claim to that tract of country: for no man in his senses will say that he has a title to a particular spot of land because he holds an unlocated land warrant, if he contends that he has, I would ask where it lies, is it upon Big Barren, Red river, or elsewhere? Then giving up all pretensions of claiming it by right, let us enquire with what propriety they can call on Kentucky to

furnish land to make up the deficiency, or what right the assembly has to give the property of their constituents to any individual or description of individuals, but in consideration of public service rendered the State; if the holders of military land warrants are injured, it is not by Kentucky, the never contracted with them, and it is reasonable or just that the should pay the debt or make good the promise of any other State? It is urged as a reason why they should be permitted to locate their warrants, that there was a stop put to locating, by Congress, and therefore they could not enter before the time limited expired. This appears something strange, Congress might have prevented their entering in the reserved lands North West of the Ohio, until it was known whether all the lands fit for cultivation was taken in the reserved lands South of the Green river, but how or why Congress should prevent entries from being made in the last mentioned tract of country, is a secret I have never yet been able to learn, as the land was the property of Virginia and not of Congress; and if it was the property of the holders of military land warrants, neither could have prevented them from proceeding in that business, and admitting it to be true, that they were not allowed to locate for some time, yet there was sufficient time to have made their entries, from the intention of Virginia was first known of giving that land to Kentucky until the time limited for locating expired. At the time the act of separation passed in 1789, several of the holders of military land warrants that had been officers in the army were members of the assembly, and a number more were then in Richmond, and made no objection to the time limited for entering, nay, one of them proposed the time himself. Is it not more reasonable that those claimants should apply to Congress to furnish land to satisfy their unlocated warrants, as their claim is for service rendered the United States, Kentucky will do very well if she can pay the debts of her own contracting. If this State was to undertake to satisfy the unlocated military land warrants, why not treasury land warrants, as in many instances the holders of the former paid a very trifle for them by taking the advantage of the necessitous officer and soldier whose meritorious services are now made a plea to recover that which perhaps was fraudulently obtained, whilst a consideration was paid to Virginia for the latter, and those treasury warrants were generally intended by the holder to be located in Kentucky. Those who are opposed to give away that valuable property of the citizens of Kentucky, are called illiberal, robbers &c. by those on the other side; I would ask who are the greatest robbers, those who are averse to the giving away property they purchased and defended by their blood and treasure, without a compensation made immediately therefor, or those who will plunder their country under the notion of liberality, to satisfy a debt or promise of Virginia, or perhaps only to fatten a certain class of men called speculators, who have never rendered any service therefor; and the ghosts of the departed heroes are often called upon by those men either to frighten or cozen Kentucky out of her land, as the poor soldier has been in many instances. There is good cause to suspect that the affair was brought before the assembly respecting the reserved military lands by the second holders of the warrants, and not by the original holder, as there has been no application made by any officer or soldier, their widow or orphan in their own right: No person

will contribute sooner than myself to reward those brave asserters of American liberty, but not at the expense of others without their consent, who are not bound in gratitude to them more than the rest of the citizens of the United States. I cannot see any reason why Kentucky should satisfy the unlocated military land warrants; and I trust the citizens of this State will consider their own interest and not be duped into a measure so repugnant to justice, and which they are not bound by any obligation whatever to perform, by giving up the vacant land in that tract of country South of Green river, which before and at the time of our separation from Virginia was believed would bring in a large sum of money into our treasury, and was depended upon as our principal resource for the support of government.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. Bradford,

CAN you inform me who could have told the President of the United States, that some of the citizens of this State were assembling for the purpose of plundering the territories of a nation at peace with the United States? I am apprehensive I don't rightly understand this matter. What nation is meant? I know of no nation that is peaceful except the French; and I am far instead of plundering them, there is not a man in Kentucky who would not divide with them the last loaf.

It cannot be the British, for you know there is a treaty of peace between us and that nation; and although their allies the Indians, are cutting our throats every day, and carrying off our wives and children, and other trifles, and are obliged to take Detroit in their way as they pass and repais, yet how can the British nation help that?

It cannot be the Spaniards, for we have a treaty of peace with that nation also. It must be the Creeks. It is true the people of this country have presumed to mutter, because the Spaniards have shut up the navigation of the Mississippi: But have not the Spaniards a right to do so? Has not every country a right to do what they please with the land within their own dominions? And can any man deny they have not the same right to do what they please with the water? If you are entitled to a tract of land, are you not also entitled to the water running through the land? If a man has a right to plant stakes and make wiers across his small creeks to keep out his neighbour's hogs, has not a nation the same right to plant cannon and make chevaux de frise on large rivers to keep out the neighbouring citizens? The thing will not bear argument.

But suppose Mr. Bradford we were entitled by treaty to the use of this river, and the Spaniards find it inconvenient to permit it, what man can be so mad as to attempt in open violation of the laws, to invade their territories? This is not the way to come at it. To rouse the indignation of the Spaniards, as they are now at peace with us, would be the heights of impolicy, for they might take it into their heads to block up the Delaware river, and many merchants in the Atlantic States might very probably be ruined: And this is not all, for it might affect our system of finance, our bank, our stocks, our scrips, &c. &c. &c. and if so, what will the honest laborious and undersigning part of the community say? Besides, as we have not much now in this country to trade upon, the longer we are kept in this condition, the less we will have, and of course have the less use for the river. This argument must strike every man.

To endeavor therefore to obtain the navigation of this river by attacking these peaceable people,

is going the wrong way to work. The way is, to petition Congress. That is the proper channel; although it may not at the first view appear so direct, as to force a passage down the actual channel. The petition of the good people West of the Alleghany Mountains Humbly sheweth, &c. This is the method which cannot fail of success. State your situation truly, and appeal to their justice and public spirit. State, that you inhabit one of the most delightful countries in the world; watered with fine navigable streams, which leads you to the very mines of Mexico and Peru. State, that altho you receive the yearly accessions of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is room for thousands more. State, that this delightful country if not cradled by an unwarrantable policy, will soon be the Eden of America; and will draw from the barren and inhospitable parts of Eastern America, all its enterprising and industrious inhabitants. And state also, that the period is fast approaching, when we shall be an important branch in the Legislation of America.

To these facts their patriotism and justice must yield, and they will make every effort to promote our rising importance.

But what necessity is there, let me ask you Mr. Bradford to be urgent in this business. Has not the Government of America shewed great prowess on this subject? Have they not been labouring incessantly for us since the year 1783? Did not Mr. Jay make one of the most extraordinary efforts in the business that ever man attempted before? Has not an American Ambassador been sent on the subject all the way to Spain? And has not a Spanish Ambassador been sent all the way to America? Has not — But why need I go on to enumerate the numberless negotiations on this subject. Has not in short, every thing been done except effecting the very thing itself?

If therefore, Mr. Bradford, the people have got it into their heads, that they have any right at all to the navigation of the Mississippi, let them only send forward petitions to Congress in the way I have directed, and I do hereby pledge myself to the good people of this country, and do venture most positively and pointedly to assure them, that Congress will most certainly, on their petitions being presented, order them to be —

A man of PEACE.

May 6, 1794.

FRANKFORT, December 29.
On the 26th instant, a messenger arrived here, who brought the important intelligence, that a column of 22,000 republicans had pierced the right wing of General Wurmser's army: that 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts established near Werth & Reicheloven, and that meeting with no more obstacles, the enemy attacked general Wurmser's army, in the rear of their position. Some battalions of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt, newly raised, with the Palatinate troops, who were posted in the entrenchments, gave way, and by their flight occasioned a general breaking up, the consequences of which were beyond all computation.

The raising the siege of Landau, is considered by a person, who from the heights of Newstadt saw the French army under the walls of Landau, and the Austrians flying in great disorder and in all directions.

Such are the consequences of two campaigns in which eighty thousand Germans have been slain — one of the best disciplined armies in Europe destroyed, and several millions spent, without the acquisition of any of those impor-

tant advantages, which were pre-
mised with such confidence at the
commencement of the war.

LONDON, January 9.

Circular letters have been issued
from the adjutant general's office,
to all officers engaged in the re-
cruiting service, desiring them to
use the utmost activity in con-
spicuating their regiments.

The emperor and the states of
Brabant are still at variance re-
specting the appointment of the su-
perior officers of the state. His
majesty has appointed Mr. Vande
Velde, chancellor of Brabant;
but the states have refused to ac-
cept him, as being unworthy of
their confidence.

January 10.

Private letters from Switzerland
say, that Lord Fitzgerald's attempts
to persuade the cantons from their
neutrality towards France, was
less cordially received there than
any experiment of a similar kind
at any other place; and that the
officials distribution of his memo-
rial among the people, gave so
much offence that a repetition
would have been dangerous.

BOSTON, April 2.

It was reported yesterday, that
a vessel had arrived at Marblehead
from Bilbao, the captain of which
was informed there by Mr. Gardo-
qui, that the King of prussia had
withdrawn his forces from the
combined armies, in consequence
of the non payment of a subsidy
which he had demanded.

By captain Lovell, from Montse-
rar, in 22 days, we have line upon
line as to the cruelty, oppression
and insults of the British in the
West India islands. His list of
prizes is 260, most of which are
already condemned, not only at
Montserrat, but in the other islands.
The new orders which had been
received, had occasioned no relaxa-
tion; the cruisers were again
putting out on new adventures, &
the captains and crews in high
spirits; the property condemned
had been sold, and the spoils di-
vided among the sailors, who were
indulging themselves in the at-
most riot and dissipation; they
ad infult to outrage; they laugh
at the measures Congress may pur-
sue; they make the Americans
pay the charges of their condemna-
tion! Mr. Dennie's vessel has
been condemned and a bill drawn
for the charges of condemnation,
to the amount of 300 and odd
pounds. Mr. Parsons of this town
had a vessel from France taken &
carried to Jamaica.

It is computed the British have
taken from 8 to 9 millions from
the Americans. The consequence
to be apprehended from these cap-
tures are of the most serious and
alarming nature.

NEW-LONDON, April 3.

By a gentleman of unquestion-
able veracity, who arrived here
on Sunday last from New-York,
we are informed of the follow-
ing, which he received from a
gentleman directly from Philadel-
phia.

Apitition has been received by
the President, signed by upwards
of one hundred of the most influ-
ential characters in the state of
Vermont, requesting permission to
invade Canada; in which they af-
fert, that within five days after ob-
taining permission, they will march
with 20,000 men, to besiege Que-
bec; and that in case of failure of
success, they will ask no indemnifi-
cation, but if successful, they will
be content with taking the milita-
ry stores of the British King, and
all other property shall be resigned
to the United States.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

The captain of the brig arrived
yesterday in 18 days from Martin-
ique, informs us, that the British

forces had NOT got possession of
Martinique, on the 20th of March;
they were erecting new batteries
against it every day. A great
mortality prevailed in the British
land, and among their troops on
land—sick and wounded were
carried in great numbers every day
to the hospitals. Upwards of 50
thousand of Americans lay in St. Pierre's.
Two captains whose vessels were
taken from them in Martinique,
came passengers in the above brig,
one belonging to Philadelphia, the
other to Providence, R. I. All the
American sailors are confined in a
PRISON SHIP, except sixty, who
were PRESSED on board the fleet.

Capt. Roek informs us that the
French fleet had not failed from
the Chesapeake 4 days ago.

We learn that the Commissioners
for fortifying this port, having fi-
nished their Plan, and that the
great work of FORTIFYING will
be commenced in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh,
dated Jan. 1, 1794.

"We are still going on here
with political persecutions: Six
gentlemen are to be tried in the
courts of this month, for words
spoken, and declarations made,
said to be wicked and seditious.

"The war is getting every day
more unpopular. The poor are
generally destitute, both of em-
ployment and food, and the rich
are getting tired of relieving them.
The consequences are evident, but
the procrastination seems uncer-
tain in its limits, which appears
more so, from my seeing in the
morning's paper, an order from
government to seize all American
ships bound to any port belonging
to the French, in Europe or the
West Indies. This measure is cre-
ating much alarm, as being pro-
ductive of a war with America."

April 19.

Wednesday forenoon the Presi-
dent of the United States, in a mes-
sage to the Senate, nominated
JOHN LAY, Envoy Extraordinary
to the Court of Great Britain.

A resolution this day passed the
House of Representatives, for con-
tinuing the embargo to the 25th
May next.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiser
of the 17th contains the follow-
ing article: "A French fleet of
men of war, it is said, was seen off
our coasts on Thursday last, suppo-
sed to be bound for the Chesape-
ake; in number twelve or four-
teen sail."

Extract of a letter, dated Bran-
dywine, 4th month, 14, 1794.

"We have the pleasure to ad-
vise you, that Capt. Angus has just
arrived from Guadalupe, he was
carried into Antigua, and released
under the late instructions from
Great Britain; several vessels, all
that were not condemned at Anti-
gua were released, amongst them
was a schooner belonging to our
neighbour, L. B. he has letters
from his captain, confirming the
above account."

Lexington, May 17.

Extract from the proceedings of
Congress.

MONDAY, March 24.

The committee, to whom it was
referred, to report the means of
rendering the force of the United
States more efficient, after
mature and deliberate considera-
tion, have unanimously agreed
to report to the House, the fol-
lowing resolutions, as proper to
be adopted:

Resolved, that effectual measures
ought to be adopted to compleat
the present military establishment
of the United States, and that
provision ought to be made, that the
same may be kept full.

Resolved, that an additional
corps of artillery, not to exceed
800 men, officers included, and
also including one chief, and four

assistant engineers, ought to be raised
for garrisoning the fortifica-
tions which are, or may be erected
for the defence of the sea coasts.

Resolved, that the President be
authorized and empowered to call
on the Executives of the several
states, to take effectual measures,
as soon as may be, to organize and
hold in readiness to march as a nor-
ment's warning, eighty thousand
effective militia (officers included)
to be apportioned to the states re-
spectively, in proportion to the
whole number of white inhabi-
tants, that is to say:

To the state of Georgia	1333
South Carolina	3550
North Carolina	7341
Kentucky	1542
Virginia	11377
Maryland	5418
Delaware	1256
Pennsylvania	10768
New Jersey	4388
New York	7987
Vermont	2439
Connecticut	5881
Rhode Island	1607
Massachusetts	11855
New Hampshire	3544
	80000

Which detachment of militia
shall be officered, out of the pre-
sent militia officers, or others, at
the option and discretion of the
Constitutional authority of the
states, respectively.

Resolved, that an independent
corps of cavalry, artillery or in-
fantry may be accepted, as part of
the said detachment of militia,
provided they shall voluntarily
engage, and provided the same
shall be deemed eligible by the
President.

Resolved, that the President be
desired to request the Executives
of the several states to take effect-
ual care that the men detached as
aforesaid, be armed and equipped,
according to law.

Resolved, that provision ought
to be made by law for organizing
and raising a military force, un-
der the authority of the govern-
ment of the United States, to con-
sist of _____ and file
with the proper officers, to serve
for the term of _____ years or
during a war which may break out
between the United States and any
foreign European power; and
that the President be authorized to
take the measures necessary for
raising the same: Provided that
no such measures be taken by the
executive until war shall be actu-
ally commenced between the Uni-
ted States and some foreign Euro-
pean power.

List of Representatives, elected
to the next General Assembly, at
the last election for the follow-
ing Counties:

Bombon—Notley Conn, James
Smith, George W. Bedinger, David
Purvisance, John Boyd.
Payette—Joseph Crockett, Ed-
mund Bullock, John McDowell,
James Hughes, David Walker,
John South.
Harrison—John Wall.
Lincoln—Benjamin Logan,
Hugh Logan, James Logan.
Madison—Green Clay, John
Miller, Aaron Lewis.
Scott—William Henry, John
Grant.

INDIAN NEWS.

Last week the Indians killed a
man on his return from Nelson's
election to Sovereign's valley.

By a gentleman who arrived in
this place last evening from Fort
Washington, we are informed, that
the Indians attacked an effort be-
tween Fort Washington and Fort
Hamilton, on Tuesday last, and
defeated them, but could not in-
form what damage was done.

About the first of this week the
Indians killed a man low down
on Licking and another is missing.

At a numerous meeting of respect-
able inhabitants of the State of
Kentucky, at the State-house in
Lexington on Tuesday the 13th
of May, 1794.

They proceeded to take under
consideration, their right to the Na-
vigation of the River Mississippi;
and being impressed with the im-
portance of the subject, declined
coming to any resolutions thereon
until the sense of the people was
more generally known: Where-
upon, a committee was appointed
to give public notice to the good
people of Kentucky, that a gene-
ral meeting will be held in the
State house in Lexington, on Sa-
turday the 24th instant, to begin
at ten o'clock in the morning, for
that purpose: We therefore re-
quest the good people of Kentuck-
y in general, to attend said
meeting, in order to have this im-
portant subject fully investigated.

Robert Breckenridge, 2d
George Nicholas, 1st
Robt. Jefferson, 3d

TAKEN up by the subscriber in
Madison county near Bount-
borough, a gray mare 4 years old,
4 feet 6 inches high; appraised to
6l. 15s.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

February 4, 1794.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BREED HORSE ALFRED.

WILL stand the ensuing season
at Lexington on every Mon-
day and Tuesday; the rest of the
week at my stable in Woodford
county; and will cover Mares at
a guinea cash, or six dollars, pay-
able in any species of country pro-
duce at the Lexington market
price, and deliverable at my dis-
cretion in said town of Lexington
or Woodford.—Cash to be paid at
the expiration of the season; the
produce on or before the first day
of December following. There
will be excellent pittance pro-
vided for the mares sent to my sta-
ble, the greatest attention paid
to them, but I will not be a swea-
re for cracks or other accidents.

PEYTON SHORT.

Feb. 1, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living in Nelson county, near the
head of the Salt fork of Simpson's
creek, a dark fawn HORSE, four
years old, 14 and a half hands
high, branded on the near hind-
quarter V and on the off shoulder A
a long flat and slip on his nose,
some few white hairs all the way
from the star to the snout, his off
hind foot white, his left eye
part of his mane on the neck
side has been lately trimmed, low
in flesh, not docked but the hair of
his tail has been scraped, apprais-
ed to 8l.

JOHN HUSTON.

April 13, 1794.

WILDERNESS.

A LARGE COMPANY will start
from the Crab-orchard through
the Wilderness, on the first of
June.

Writing & Wrapping
PAPER.

For sale at this Office by
the Ream.

Just Published,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OF-
FICE,

A Reply to a Narrative of
Mr. Adam Rankin's Trial,
&c.

It contains 71 pages octavo—
Price 1s 3d. single, or 12s per do-
zen.

Peter January jun. & Co.
Have received a quantity of
GOODS,

Which, with what they had on
hand, form a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
ALSO

A few copies of
Prophetic Conjectures

On the FRENCH REVOLUTION, and
other recent and shortly expected
events.

Lexington, May 14.

Notice
I hereby given to all those who
have engaged to meet me at the
mouth of Kentucky, that I shall be
ready to meet them there the first
day of June, in order to pay off a
town—and pray for their preference.
BENJAMIN CRAIG.

May 14. T W

Was Left,

Between this place and Bryan's sta-
tion, the 24th last April,
A PURSE,

Containing about Ten Pounds
Twelve Shillings; the greater part
of which was in silver, all but one
Guinea, and a five and half Dollar
piece. Any person or persons find-
ing said Purse, and giving informa-
tion to the owner, or the Printer
hereof, shall have FIVE DOLLARS
Reward by

ROGER PATTON.
Lexington, May 12. T W

To be Sold,

At Pouthon Court-house, on the
first day of June next, to the high-
est bidder, for READY CASH, a
NEGRO WOMAN & CHILD,

THE property of SAMUEL
LEE—Lee's right only. Taken by
an execution to satisfy SAMUEL JAN-
NUARY and JAMES LEMON.
THOMAS HUGHES, D.S.B.C.

May 11. N. B. I will not be answerable
for the right of said property here-
after.

W HEKEAS my bond is given
to George Taylor, Richard
Mafferson and Richard Shores,
of the county of Fayette, for the pay-
ment of two hundred and twenty-
five pounds, Kentucky currency,
dated October 1793, and payable
the first of June next, in consid-
eration of part pay for a certain
tract of Land, which I bought of
the above men, but finding since,
that the lines of their survey will
not include the land pointed out
to me, by a very considerable odds,
and which was the land intended
by my purchase; I therefore do
hereby forewarn all persons from
trading for said bond, for I am de-
termined not to pay it until I am
justly dealt with in that case.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.
Madison county, May 14. T W

MR. George Taylor, Richard
Mafferson & Richard Shores,
please to TAKE NOTICE, that
unless you lay off the land to me
which you have sold me, (that is
the Walnut levels pointed out in
your bond to me) immediately, I
shall certainly sue for damages at
the June court for Madison coun-
ty.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.
May 14. T W

Education.

THE subscriber has vacancies for
a few Scholars in his School
on High Street, opposite Mr. Ful-
rton's, where they may be taught
reading, writing, arithmetic in all
its parts, measuring in general,
merchant's accounts by way of
double entry, &c. &c.—The most
punctual attendance will be given
to the pupils committed to his care.

Jacob E. Lehre.
Lexington, April 1794. S W

THIS is to forewarn all persons
from taking an assignment of
a bond I gave to David May, of
Nelson county, for Twenty four
pounds in cattle, dated in Febru-
ary 1794, and payable in May fol-
lowing, as it was fraudulently ob-
tained.

John Hawkins.
April 30, 1794. S W

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on
a branch of Cartwrights creek, a
reddish forrel HORSE, with a star
in his forehead, a small snip on his
nose, several faddle spots, the hind
part of his thighs and under his bel-
ly is of a whitish yellow colour,
his sides and the root of his tail has
a mixture of grey hairs, fourteen
hands three inches high, ten or
eleven years old next spring, no
perceivable brand, appraised to
10l.

Isaac Froman.
February 12, 1794. T. T. tp

TAKEN up by the subscriber, li-
ving in Clarke county, on the
waters of Summerlet, a forrel mare
3 years old, about 13 hands and a
half high, a few white hairs in her
forehead, and a black spot on her
right buttock, branded on the left
shoulder with the letter J, apprai-
sed to 6l.

Obediah Spradling.
Feb. 27, 1794. S

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a
bay horse, 12 years old, with
a star and snip, Crest fallen, no
brands perceivable, appraised to 6l.
Joseph Litten.

Washington, March 6, 1794. S

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living in Bourbon county, a
small bay filly, about 13 hands and
a half high, with a star and snip
on her nose, two white feet, no
brand perceivable, appraised to
6l.

Edmund Mounjoy.
May 6, 1794. S

TAKEN up by the subscriber on
Little Jefferson creek, Fayette
county, a forrel Mare with a blaze
face, about six years old, fourteen
hands high, high hind foot white,
branded on the high buttock not
legible, appraised to 7l.

John Welch.
March 1. S

ALL persons are cautioned a-
gainst taking an assignment on
a bond given by us to Isaac Sparks
of Clarke county, for the sum of
50l dated the 10th of October 1793,
and payable the 15th of Nov. 1794,
as we do not intend to pay it unless
compelled by law.

William M'Donald.
Jacob Lander.

ALL persons are cautioned a-
gainst taking an assignment on
a bond passed from me to
Bartlett Fitzgerald, for the sum of
Nineteen Pounds ten shillings,
payable in May 1787, and dated
in the fall of the year 1786, as I
have discharged the said bond, &
he has failed to deliver it up to me.

Wm. FLYCE.
TAKEN up by the subscriber,
in Lincoln, Clarkes creek, a bay
Mare, about fourteen hands high,
six years old, with a star in her
forehead, and branded with the
letter H on the near shoulder, ap-
praised to 10l.

Robert Christeson.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living in Clarke county opposite to
the mouth of Muddy creek, one
brown HORSE, snod all round, 3
white feet, blaze face, snip on the
nose, branded on the near shoulder
thus O, 7 or 8 years old, appraised
to 10l.

JOSIAH JACKSON.
March 7. S

ADVERTISEMENT.

BOURBON FURNACE, March 26, 1794

WANTED,
A NUMBER of hands to cut
Cord Wood at the above Fur-
nace, to whom will be paid two
shillings and six pence per cord in
Cash.

Flasked Castings are to be sold
at the above place at 45l. per ton,
Open Sand Castings at 40l. per ton.
Any gentlemen or merchants may
be supplied by giving a short no-
tice with good assortments of pots
from one to twelve gallons; Dutch
ovens of several sizes; Jalt and
fegar kettles of several sizes; dog
irons of four sizes; flat irons and
skillets &c. &c. Cash, bacon or
good young cattle will be taken in
payment for castings. For further
particulars apply to

JOHN MOCREE,
For John Cockey Owings & Co.
N. B. Any person desirous to
hire negroes, to cut cord wood, or
work at other business at the above
place, may depend on having them
well created. J. M.
The subscriber requests all
those who are indebted to
him either by bond, note, or book
account, to call and settle before
the first of April next—by a ready
compliance with this request, they
may obtain a future credit.

James H. Stewart.
He has now on hand a handsome
assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GROCERIES &
QUEENS WARE;

Which he will sell on the most re-
duced prices.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions,
continued and held for the coun-
ty of Mercer, on Thursday the
27th day of February, 1794.
Jacob Tucker Complainant.

Against
Robert Higgins, }
Gideon Higgins, & } Defendants.
Nimrod Higgins. }

The defendant Robert not
having entered his appearance a-
greeable to law and the rules of
this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that he
is no inhabitant of this county;
on the motion of the complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered that
the said defendant Robert appear
here on the first day of June court
next, to answer the bill of the
complainant; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in
the Kentucky Gazette for two
months successively, and published
at the Presbytery and Sunday meet-
ing house on some Sunday imme-
diately after divine service, and at
the door of the court house of this
county.

A copy. Telle
THO: ALLIN, C. C.

Jeremiah Sellars.

Feb. 4, 1794.
TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY, from the
subscriber the 16th inst.
a negro man named Aa-
ron, twenty years of age,
about five feet eight in-
ches high, and very well
made, of a yellow complexion, has
a scar over one of his eyes occa-
sioned by a burn; had on when he
went away some old Linley cloths,
two days after was taken and put
into Lexington jail and that night,
assisted by a certain M'Dowd, a
criminal, broke jail. It is expect-
ed he will attempt to make for the
north west side of Ohio; any per-
son taking up said negro and secu-
ring him in any jail, so that I get
him again, shall receive the above
reward, or if delivered to the sub-
scriber living in Clarke county on
Boons creek, all other reasonable
charges.

Seitz & Lamm.

They have on hand a few
German Almanacs.

Lexington, March 7. T.

An active Lad, between the
age of thirteen and sixteen years,
who can write a fair hand and
spell well, and who can come
well recommended, will be ta-
ken as an

APPRENTICE

To the

Printing business,

By

The PRINTER hereof.

Lexington, March 8.

COWS & CALVES.

The subscribers will give
MERCHANDISE for good second
rate COWS and CALVES, to be
delivered at Tate's creek Mills on
the 15th day of May next.

Eliza Winters & Co.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
living on a branch of the Town
fork of Elk horn, Fayette county;
a black roan MARE, seven years
old, near fourteen hands high,
has a long tail; appraised to seven
pounds ten shillings.

Also a dark bay Mare COLT,
one year old, appraised to three
pounds.

Caston Beauchamp.
April 23. S

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Clarke county on the waters of
Grassy Lick creek, a forrel Mare 3
years old this spring, 14 hands one
inch high, not docked, branded on
the near shoulder S, has on about
a 35. bell with a small crack in it,
has a new leather collar tied on
with strings, appraised to 7l. 10s.

Also a forrel Mare COLT, one year
old this spring, with a small star,
and the right hind foot white, no
brands perceivable, appraised to
2l.

Nathan Frakes.

March 1. S

At a Court of Quarter Sessions held
for Scott county on Tuesday the
22d day of April, 1794.

Harry Huns eig. Complainant.

Against

Ann May, John May, }
and Polley May devi- }
fees of John May dec. } Defendants.
Robert John son, John }
Craig and Adam M' }
Connell. }

In Chancery.

THE defendants Ann May, John
May and Polley May not hav-
ing entered their appearance a-
greeable to law, and the rules of
this Court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court that they
are no inhabitants of this State;
on the motion of the complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered, that
the said defendants Ann, John and
May appear here on the first day
of the September term next, and
answer the said Complainant's bill,
and that a copy hereof be insert-
ed in the Kentucky Gazette for two
months successively, and published
at the door of the Court house for
this county.

A copy. Telle,

John Harlow, C. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,
Kentucky river, Woodford
county, a bay horse 9 years old 15
hands high, no brand perceivable,
appraised to 10l.

Jeremiah Sellars.

Feb. 4, 1794.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY, from the
subscriber the 16th inst.
a negro man named Aa-
ron, twenty years of age,
about five feet eight in-
ches high, and very well
made, of a yellow complexion, has
a scar over one of his eyes occa-
sioned by a burn; had on when he
went away some old Linley cloths,
two days after was taken and put
into Lexington jail and that night,
assisted by a certain M'Dowd, a
criminal, broke jail. It is expect-
ed he will attempt to make for the
north west side of Ohio; any per-
son taking up said negro and secu-
ring him in any jail, so that I get
him again, shall receive the above
reward, or if delivered to the sub-
scriber living in Clarke county on
Boons creek, all other reasonable
charges.

Geo. G. Taylor.

April 30, 1794. S W.